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SOCIOLOGY

N-331

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Based on

N.I.O.S. Class – XII
National Institute of Open Schooling

By :

Dhiraj Pandey



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**Sample Preview
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Solved Sample Paper - 1

Based on NIOS (National Institute of Open Schooling)

Sociology - XII

N-331

Time : 3 Hours

Maximum Marks : 100

Note: (i) This Question Paper consists of 49 questions in all. (ii) All questions are compulsory. (iii) Section-A consists of Question Nos. 1 to 25 and Section-B consists of Question Nos. 26 to 49. (a) Q. Nos. 1 to 17 and 41 to 43 are Multiple Choice Questions (MCQs) carrying 1 mark each. Select and write the most appropriate option (A, B, C or D). An internal choice has been provided in some of these questions. You have to attempt only one of the given choices in such questions. (b) Q. Nos. 18 to 25 and 44 to 47 are Objective-type Questions. Q. Nos. 18, 19 and 21 carry 2 marks (with 2 sub-parts of 1 mark each) and Q. No. 20 carries 5 marks (with 5 sub-parts of 1 mark each), Q. No. 22 carries 3 marks (with 3 sub-parts of 1 mark each), Q. Nos. 23, 24 and 25 carry 4 marks (with 4 sub-parts of 1 mark each), as well as Q. Nos. 44 to 47 carry 1 mark each. Attempt these questions as per the instructions given therein with each such question at 18 to 25 and 44 to 47. (iv) Section-B consists of Question Nos. 26 to 49 which consist of Descriptive Type Questions as follows: (a) Q. Nos. 26 to 31 and 48 are Very short-type Questions carry 2 marks each, to be answered in the range of 80 to 120 words. (b) Q. Nos. 32 to 38 are Short answer-type questions carry 3 marks each, to be answered in the range of 150 to 200 words. (c) Q. Nos. 39, 40 and 49 are Long answer-type Questions carry 5 marks each, to be answered in the range of 400 to 500 words.

SECTION-A

Answer the Multiple Choice Questions:

Q. 1. (i) History is the study of the past. Identify the fact that is incorrect about the concerns of history.

- (a) Data come in the form of records from archives, museums and libraries
- (b) Provides detailed account of a specific social situation
- (c) Studies contemporary societies
- (d) Bases itself on the analysis of documents

Ans. (b) Provides detailed account of a specific social situation.

Or

(ii) Relationship between which two subjects is like the relationship between 'pure science' and 'applied science'?

- (a) Sociology and Social Anthropology
- (b) Psychology and Economics
- (c) Sociology and Social work
- (d) Political Science and History

Ans. (c) Sociology and Social work.

Q. 2. (i) A classificatory kinship term like 'cousin' is used to refer to:

- (a) Father's sibling's children
- (b) Mother's brother's children
- (c) Mother's sister's children
- (d) All of the above

Ans. (d) All of the above.

Or

(ii) Pick out the one that cannot be regarded as a derivative kinship term.

- (a) Grandfather
- (b) Sister-in-law
- (c) Daughter
- (d) Stepson

Ans. (c) Daughter.

Q. 3. Which fact about contemporary India mentioned below is not true?

- (a) Class system has become very important
- (b) Caste has become completely irrelevant
- (c) In politics, caste helps to mobilize votes
- (d) Inter-caste marriage still is less socially acceptable

Ans. (b) Caste has become completely irrelevant.

Q. 4. Choose the statement that is not true about population explosion.

- (a) There is rapid growth of population
- (b) Death rate is very high
- (c) Birthrate is very high
- (d) It gives birth to poverty, illiteracy, unemployment

Ans. (b) Death rate is very high.

Q. 5. Identify the collectivity which has a territorial basis.

- (a) Community
- (b) Religion
- (c) Society
- (d) Association

Ans. (a) Community.

Q. 6. (i) The chief component of formal education is:

- (a) Regular school
- (b) Properly spelt out content
- (c) Definite rules and regulations
- (d) All of the above

Ans. (d) All of the above.

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Or

(ii) When non-material aspect of culture is not able to quickly match the material changes, it results in:

- (a) Cultural diffusion (b) Cultural confusion
(c) Cultural lag (d) Cultural degradation

Ans. (c) Cultural lag.

Q. 7. Membership of a caste is:

- (a) Ascribed (c) Achieved
(b) Transferred (d) None of the above

Ans. (a) Ascribed.

Q. 8. (i) Which of the following is not a distinctive feature of a primary group?

- (a) Small size
(b) Specific nature of interest
(c) Face-to-face proximity
(d) None of the above

Ans. (b) Specific nature of interest.

Or

(ii) Choose a horizontal group from the following examples.

- (a) Peer group (c) Political party
(b) Family (d) Trade Union

Ans. (a) Peer group.

Q. 9. A caste becomes dominant by having:

- (a) Large landholdings
(b) Large population
(c) Political dominance
(d) All of the above

Ans. (d) All of the above.

Q. 10. (i) Which one of the following collectivities is created by the people for a specific goal?

- (a) Community
(b) Society
(c) Association
(d) None of the above

Ans. (c) Association.

Or

(ii) Choose the factor that differentiates a society from a community.

- (a) Members have a sense of belonging
(b) Abstract construct
(c) Serve wider ends
(d) Are inter-connected

Ans. (d) Are inter-connected.

Q. 11. (i) From a human point of view, poverty is essentially denial of:

- (a) long life
(c) decent standard of living
(b) knowledge
(d) All of the above

Ans. (d) All of the above.

(ii) In your opinion, which among the following is not a corrupt practice?

- (a) Getting admission through donation
(b) Paying taxes on time
(c) Looting polling booths during elections
(d) Taking bribes

Ans. (b) Paying taxes on time.

Q. 12. Modernization as a process relies

- (a) Rational attitude
(b) Belief in equality, liberty and fraternity
(c) Scientific outlook
(d) All of the above

Ans. (c) Scientific outlook.

Q. 13. (i) Scheduled Castes are included in the Constitution of India under which of the following Articles?

- (a) Article 341 (b) Article 431
(c) Article 342 (d) Article 432

Ans. (a) Article 341.

or

(ii) The traditional economy of tribals is characterized by:

- (a) Hunting (c) Subsistence farming
(b) Shifting cultivation (d) All of the above

Ans. (d) All of the above.

Q. 14. Identify the fact that is true about the Jati system.

- (a) It is a textual model
(b) There are only four Jatis
(c) There is no uniform hierarchy throughout India
(d) None of the above

Ans. (d) None of the above.

Q. 15. (i) After China, India is the most populous country. What percentage of world population lives in our country?

- (a) 10% (c) 35.9%
(b) 11.5% (d) 16.8%

Ans. (d) 16.8%.

(ii) In 1995, which programme was introduced by the government to check school dropouts?

- (a) New Education Policy
(b) Enrolment Policy
(c) Mid-day Meal Scheme
(d) None of the above

Ans. (c) Mid-day Meal Scheme.

Q. 16. Cultural heterogeneity is a feature of:

- (a) A tribal society
(b) An urban society
(c) A rural society
(d) None of the above

Ans. (b) An urban society.

Q. 17. (i) Which is not a source of secondary data from among the following options?

- (a) Personal interview
(b) Journals
(c) Census data
(d) Court records

Ans. (a) Personal interview.

Or

(ii) The research method that focuses on the way social institution helps to maintain order is called:

- (a) Functionalist Method
(b) Historical Method
(c) Experimental Method
(d) Empirical Method

Ans. (a) Functionalist Method.

Sample Preview of The Chapter

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SOCIOLOGY

Sociology: Basic Concepts



An Introduction to Sociology

INTRODUCTION

Sociology is the study of man's behaviour in groups or of the interaction among human beings, of social relationships and the processes by which human group activity takes place. The word 'Sociology' is derived from the Latin word 'Societus' meaning 'society' and the Greek word 'Logos' meaning 'study' or 'science'. The etymological meaning of 'Sociology' is thus 'the science of society'. The basic insight of Sociology is that human behaviour is largely shaped by the groups to which people belong and by the social interaction that takes place within those groups. The main focus of Sociology is the group, not the individual. The sociologist is mainly interested in the interaction between people—the ways in which people act towards, respond to, and influence one another. Sociology is a social science that studies society and the individual in perspective of Society. The origins of Sociology lie in the 19th century but during the 1960-70s, it became a major social science subject, taught in universities, colleges, and schools. The

scope of Sociology has only become more scientific with time. Sociology is the scientific study of society. A relatively young discipline, Sociology emerged in the 19th century as an academic response to explain the social changes resulting from the Industrial Revolution. With the challenge of modernity, sociologists wanted to understand the human behaviour in a social setting, the social forces that affect individual thoughts and actions and study the human relationships, groups, institutions and societies. Sociology, thus, can be defined as the study of social life, social change and the social causes and consequences of human behaviour. Sociologists investigate the structure of groups, organisations and societies and how people interact within these contexts. Since all human behaviour is social, the sociological field of interest ranges from the analysis of short contacts between anonymous individuals to the study of global social processes.

Sociology is not directly concerned with the reformation of the society or social planning. However, a sociological perspective will help us to

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understand and analyse human relationships in all kinds of social groups. The improved understanding of a given set of social circumstances often gives us a better chance of controlling them. We can investigate the consequences of adopting particular policy, programmes without any bias.

Sociology is the systematic study of social life, social change and human behaviour in a social setting. It studies the social rules and processes that bind and separate people not only as individuals but as members of groups, associations and institutions. The sociological field of interest ranges from studying passing encounters and intimate small groups to the analysis of broader societal formations and global transformations. It deals with such diverse groups as families, voluntary associations, political parties, business enterprises forces that hold groups together and account for stability and order, as well as those which weaken and generate disorder and conflict, are explored.

Sociology, thus, seeks to understand the causes and consequences of human behaviour; discover and explain the basic structure of human society and identify the conditions that transform social life. It attempts to gain a fundamental knowledge and understanding of social and human phenomena by searching for general, meaningful and predictable propositions about such phenomena.

INTEXT QUESTIONS 1.1

Write true or false against each statement:

1. *Industrial revolution took place in U.S.A.*
2. *Auguste Comte is called father of Sociology.*
3. *Sociology is the scientific study of social relation.*
4. *Sociology is not the study of human society.*
5. *Human behaviour is flexible and dynamic.*

Ans. 1. false 2. true 3. true 4. false 5. true

INTEXT QUESTIONS 1.2

Fill in the blanks with correct word:

1. *Application of objective methods of investigation is called.....*

2. *Traditional method of Sociology is*
3. *Functional focuses on and*
4. *Sociological perspective are broad about society and social behaviour .*

Ans. 1. Science 2. Positivism 3. Social order and Stability 4. Assumptions

INTEXT QUESTIONS 1.3

Q. 1. What is the scope of Sociology?

Ans. The scope of Sociology is extremely wide, ranging from the analysis of passing encounters between individuals in the street up to the investigation of world-wide social processes. Sociology is concerned with the study of human social behaviour and the influence of society upon this behaviour. More specifically, sociologists examine the behaviour of individuals as members of social networks and groups such as the family, the work group, organizations, communities, and societies. Sociologists also study the behaviour of social groups and organizations as they interact with each other.

Sociology is the scientific study of society, including patterns of social relationships, social interaction, and culture. Areas studied in Sociology can range from the analysis of brief contacts between anonymous individuals on the street to the study of global social interaction. Numerous fields within the discipline concentrate on how and why people are organized in society, either as individuals or as members of associations, groups, and institutions. As an academic discipline, Sociology is usually considered a branch of social science.

Q. 2. What is the relevance of Sociology in day- to-day life?

Ans. Sociology is the systematic study of social life, social change and human behaviour in a social setting. It studies the social rules and processes that bind and separate people not only as individuals but as members of groups, associations and institutions. Sociology, thus, seeks to understand the causes and consequences of human behaviour; discover and explain the basic structure of human society and identify the conditions that transform social life. It attempts to gain a fundamental knowledge and

understanding of social and human phenomena by searching for general, meaningful and predictable propositions about such phenomena. Sociologists typically focus their studies on how people and society influence other people, because external, or social forces shape most personal experiences. These social forces exist in the form of interpersonal relationships among family and friends, as well as among the people encountered in academic, religious, political, economic, and other types of social institutions. In 1959, sociologist C. Wright Mills defined sociological imagination as the ability to see the impact of social forces on individuals' private and public lives. Sociological imagination, then, plays a central role in the sociological perspective.

Q. 3. What are the four characteristics of science?

Ans. Science is concerned with knowledge. It refers to the body of knowledge systematically arranged. Science assumes that all phenomena show uniformities and regularities. It seeks to establish generalisation that are universal.

TERMINAL EXERCISE

Q. 1. What is meant by Sociology?

Ans. Sociology is the scientific study of human groups and social behaviour. Sociologists focus primarily on human interactions, including how social relationships influence people's attitudes and how societies form and change. Sociology, therefore, is a discipline of broad scope: Virtually no topic, gender, race, religion, politics, education, health care, drug abuse, pornography, group behaviour, conformity, is taboo for sociological examination and interpretation. Sociology is the study of man's behaviour in groups or of the interaction among human beings, of social relationships and the processes by which human group activity takes place. The word 'Sociology' is derived from the Latin word 'Societus' meaning 'society' and the Greek word 'logos' meaning 'study' or 'science'. The etymological meaning of 'Sociology' is thus 'the science of society'. The basic insight of Sociology is that human behaviour is largely shaped by the

groups to which people belong and by the social interaction that takes place within those groups. The main focus of Sociology is the group, not the individual. The sociologist is mainly interested in the interaction between people. The ways in which people act towards, respond to, and influence one another.

Q. 2. What is the distinctiveness of sociological perspective?

Ans. The Sociological perspective is an approach to understanding behaviour by placing behaviour within its broader social context.

Sociologists analyze social phenomena at different levels and from different perspectives. From concrete interpretations to sweeping generalizations of society and social behaviour, sociologists study everything from specific events (the micro level of analysis of small social patterns) to the big picture (the macro level of analysis of large social patterns). The pioneering European sociologists, however, also offered a broad conceptualization of the fundamentals of society and its workings. Their views form the basis for today's theoretical perspectives, or paradigms, which provide sociologists with an orienting framework a philosophical position for asking certain kinds of questions about society and its people. Sociology, does not however, study everything that happens in society or under social conditions. For example, sociologists study religion only in so far as it affects social relationships, i.e. the relationship of man to man, of one group to another, or of one group to the whole society.

While dealing with the elements of 'human relationship' in diverse fields covered by various social sciences, Sociology seeks to discover the inter-relationship of human activities in the fields, familial, education, economic, political or religious. The basic assumption on which the sociologists proceed is that what happens in any of these fields affects others. In other words, Sociology is concerned with the 'whole' of human society, and not with the 'parts' which make up the 'whole'.

Q. 3. Why is Auguste Comte called the Father of Sociology?

Ans. Auguste Comte (1798-1857) was a French positivist thinker and came up with the term of Sociology to name the new science made by Saint-Simon. One universal law that Comte saw at work in all sciences he called the 'law of three phases'. It is by his statement of this law that he is best known in the English speaking world; namely, that society has gone through three phases: Theological, Metaphysical and Scientific. He also gave the name "Positive" to the last of these because of the polysemous connotations of the word.

Comte formulated the law of three stages, one of the first theories of the social evolutionism: that human development (social progress) progresses from the theological stage, in which nature was mythically conceived and man sought the explanation of natural phenomena from supernatural beings, through metaphysical stage in which nature was conceived of as a result of obscure forces and man sought the explanation of natural phenomena from them until the final positive stage in which all abstract and obscure forces are discarded, and natural phenomena are explained by their constant relationship. This progress is forced through the development of human mind, and increasing application of thought, reasoning and logic to the understanding of world.

In using social statics and social dynamics, Comte saw the former as the assessment of the general principles of actions and reaction of the diverse parts of the social system (or society), which he argued cannot be studied separately "as if they had an independent existence" but must be analysed as a whole. With regard to social dynamics, Comte believed that the whole society must be the unit of analysis, and how it develops and how it changes with time is knowable.

August Comte considered as the founder of Sociology. August Comte invented the word 'Sociology'. He believed that Sociology could produce a knowledge of society based on scientific evidence. Comte saw Sociology as providing a means to predict and control human behaviour, which, in turn, he believed would contribute to human

welfare.

The title "Father of Sociology" usually goes to Auguste Comte (1798-1857), who established two specific problems for sociological investigation. Social statics and social dynamics. Social statics refers to the problem of order and stability and social dynamics refers to the problem of social change. He believed that sciences of Sociology should be based on systematic observation and classification.

He stated that all human life had passed through the same distinct historical stages. These were:

- (1) The theological or the religious, where the nature has its own will and all phenomena were caused by supernatural force.
- (2) The metaphysical or the philosophical. Abstract forces of either a religious or secular type were the source of knowledge.
- (3) The positive or the scientific stage, where there is a search for the absolute knowledge and the scientific laws determine the natural and the social worlds.

He also differentiated between social statics. The established social order and patterned social behaviour; social dynamics which studies the change in a social system.

When August Comte invented the new science of Sociology, he said that it was going to be the science that held all other sciences together. He thus called Sociology as the Queen of all sciences.

Q. 4. What was Emile Durkheim's concern in Sociology?

Ans. Émile Durkheim generally regarded as one of the founders of Sociology. He studied at Paris, and became a teacher, then taught at the University of Bordeaux (1887) and at the Sorbonne. His writings include *Les Regles de la méthode sociologique* (1894) *The Rules of Sociological Method* and a definitive study of suicide (1897). He is perhaps best known for his concept of 'collective representations', the social power of ideas stemming from their development through the interaction of many minds.

Durkheim's Sociology is constructed on a set of assumptions of a system having interdependent